



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

Executive Registry

68-4197

SEP 18 1968

DD/568.4811

Mr. Richard Helms, Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Langley, Virginia

Dear Mr. Helms:

President Johnson has proclaimed Thursday, October 24, 1968
as United Nations Day. This date will mark the 23rd anniversary
observance of the founding of the United Nations.

On January 30, 1968, President Johnson issued an Executive
Order establishing the President's Commission for the Observ-
ance of Human Rights Year 1968. In his remarks he stated:

"The General Assembly of the United Nations has designated
1968 as International Year for Human Rights. It is the 20th
Anniversary Year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
United Nations members are called upon for appropriate national
observance throughout this year."

It seems appropriate that the 23rd anniversary of the United
Nations and the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of
Human Rights be observed simultaneously. The President urges officials
of Federal and State agencies as well as private citizens to engage
in appropriate observances. Accordingly, a sampling of display
and program materials for both observances is being sent to you
under separate cover for possible use by you or your agency. *NA*

For additional copies of the brochure "UN Action Agency
for Peace and Progress" and of "The Universal Declaration of
Human Rights" pamphlet, or for any further assistance we can offer
in regard to your participation, please telephone Miss A. Dorothea
Wool of this Bureau at DUDley 3-2558 or 2598, or let me know your
needs personally.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Moton Hubbard

Charlotte Moton Hubbard
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Public Services

*Material Pasted on
Bulletin Board
18 Oct 1968
TES*



UNCLASSIFIED



USE ONLY



CONFIDENTIAL



SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

SA-DD/S
7D02

EXTENSION

NO.

DATE

24 September 1968

STATINTL

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. Director of Personnel *RY*
5E56 Hqs *25 SEP 1968*2. *DD/1/2/5/1/2*3. *SE-6711*4. *CIBSD*

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The attached letter from the Department of State requests that Thursday, 24 October 1968, be observed simultaneously as United Nations Day and the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Will you take appropriate action as prescribed in paragraph 4 of this letter.

See - See what we have done in past year, and let's do the same this year.

Hi - Let me know how we handled last year.

Approved For Release 2008/03/05 : CIA-RDP85-00375R000100130002-6

the **UN**



*...action agency
for peace and progress*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

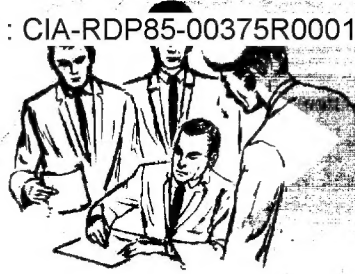
Approved For Release 2008/03/05 : CIA-RDP85-00375R000100130002-6

124 UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS

JULY 1968

AFGHANISTAN	LAOS
ALBANIA	LEBANON
ALGERIA	LESOTHO
ARGENTINA	LIBERIA
AUSTRALIA	LIBYA
AUSTRIA	LUXEMBOURG
BARBADOS	MALAGASY REPUBLIC
BELGIUM	MALAWI
BOLIVIA	MALAYSIA
BOTSWANA	MALDIVE ISLANDS
BRAZIL	MALI
BULGARIA	MALTA
BURMA	MAURITANIA
BURUNDI	MAURITIUS
BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.	MEXICO
CAMBODIA	MONGOLIA
CAMEROON	MOROCCO
CANADA	NEPAL
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	NETHERLANDS
CEYLON	NEW ZEALAND
CHAD	NICARAGUA
CHILE	NIGER
CHINA	NIGERIA
COLOMBIA	NORWAY
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)	PAKISTAN
CONGO (KINSHASA)	PANAMA
COSTA RICA	PARAGUAY
CUBA	PERU
CYPRUS	PHILIPPINES
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	POLAND
DAHOMEY	PORTUGAL
DENMARK	ROMANIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	RWANDA
ECUADOR	SAUDI ARABIA
EL SALVADOR	SENEGAL
ETHIOPIA	SIERRA LEONE
FINLAND	SINGAPORE
FRANCE	SOMALI REPUBLIC
GABON	SOUTH AFRICA
GAMBIA	SOUTHERN YEMEN
GHANA	SPAIN
GREECE	SUDAN
GUATEMALA	SWEDEN
GUINEA	SYRIA
GUYANA	TANZANIA
HAITI	THAILAND
HONDURAS	TOGO
HUNGARY	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
ICELAND	TUNISIA
INDIA	TURKEY
INDONESIA	UGANDA
IRAN	UKRAINIAN S.S.R.
IRAQ	U.S.S.R.
IRELAND	UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
ISRAEL	UNITED KINGDOM
ITALY	UNITED STATES
IVORY COAST	UPPER VOLTA
JAMAICA	URUGUAY
JAPAN	VENEZUELA
JORDAN	YEMEN
KENYA	YUGOSLAVIA
KUWAIT	ZAMBIA

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT



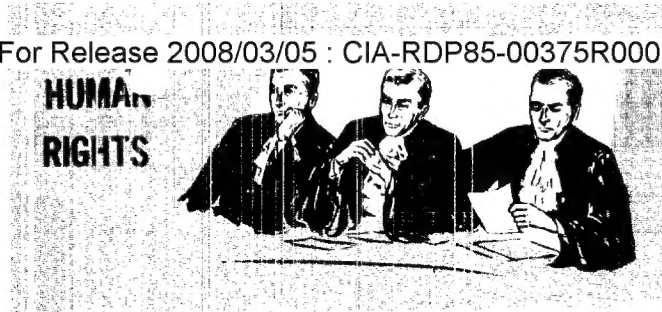
Under four successive Presidents it has been the policy of the United States to control the use of nuclear energy for weapons purposes—and hopefully ultimately to eliminate *all* the modern engines of nuclear destruction—while promoting the use of nuclear energy for the benefit of mankind.

In its continuing efforts to reach the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the United States actively participates in two international disarmament groups: (1) the U.N. Disarmament Commission (UNDC), composed of all members of the United Nations, and (2) the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (ENDC).

The United States has suggested various measures to halt the spread of nuclear weapons: (1) a comprehensive and adequately verified treaty banning all nuclear testing; (2) a verified freeze in the production of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles; (3) a halt in the production of fissionable materials for weapons use and the transfer of such materials to peaceful purposes; and (4) in connection with this halt and transfer, the demonstrated destruction by the United States and the Soviet Union of a substantial number of nuclear weapons from the respective stocks of each country.

The most important arms control measures since the limited test ban agreement of 1963 are the Outer Space Treaty and the Nonproliferation Treaty. Negotiated during 1966 under U.N. auspices and unanimously endorsed by the General Assembly, the Outer Space Treaty prohibits the placing of bombs in orbit, testing or placing weapons on celestial bodies, or building military bases there. The Nonproliferation Treaty, endorsed by the General Assembly by a vote of 95-4, binds nuclear powers not to transfer nuclear weapons to nonnuclear states and the latter not to manufacture or acquire them.

The United States has advocated strengthening U.N. security arrangements to protect those who forswear nuclear weapons, and channeling the resources now used in weapons development into humanitarian and peaceful nuclear activities.

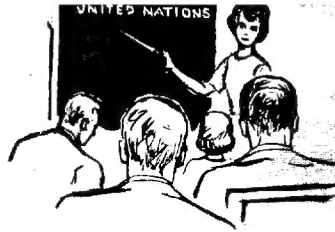


Respect for and observance of human rights is another great purpose of the United Nations. The charter reaffirms faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, without distinction as to race, sex, language, and religion. A Commission on Human Rights is among the advisory bodies of the Economic and Social Council, which also set up a Commission on the Status of Women and a Subcommission on Discrimination and Minorities.

In 1948 the General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all nations and all peoples. The declaration states the great principles of freedom found in the basic law of the United States and of many other countries—the right of everyone to life, liberty, and equality; to justice and fair trial; to freedom of speech, conscience, and religion; to participation in government, fair employment, education, and social protection; together with duties to the community and the obligation to respect the rights and freedoms of others. The General Assembly designated 1968 as International Human Rights Year in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration, and the United Nations sponsored a major conference on human rights in Tehran, Iran. The United States has set up a Presidential Commission for the observance of Human Rights Year, headed by Ambassador Harriman.

The United Nations has adopted a number of conventions under which governments may undertake legal obligations to respect human rights. These deal with such matters as slavery, forced labor, genocide, the elimination of racial discrimination, freedom of association, and equal political rights for women. Many countries have ratified human rights conventions. Several of these conventions have been sent to the U.S. Senate for advice and consent to ratification, but the Senate has approved only the Supplementary Convention on Slavery. Ratification of these conventions is a means of keeping pace internationally with the outstanding U.S. record on domestic civil rights legislation.

**EDUCATION,
SCIENCE
AND CULTURE**



The first U.N. delegates wisely realized that political and social goals of the charter could best be attained in a world which had achieved better international communication in the fields of education, science, and culture. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is one of the largest of the U.N. agencies: 122 members and 4 associate members.

To achieve its long-range aims the Organization conducts a number of practical programs. In 1966-67 high priority was given to those education programs contributing most fully to economic and social development, with special emphasis on the improvement of teacher training, educational planning, and job-related literacy programs.

In the natural sciences, UNESCO initiated further projects connected with the International Hydrological Decade; conducted pilot studies on science policy and the organization of research in a number of countries; and continued work on the application of science and technology to development.

In the social sciences and humanistic studies, UNESCO's main efforts continued to be directed toward helping improve man's capability to cope with rapid changes taking place all over the world. Such studies were focused on UNESCO's practical effort to spur social and economic development. The Organization continued its programs of encouragement of artistic creation; protection of the world's cultural heritage; and dissemination of culture through the arts, literature, museums, libraries, and archives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7733

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

AND CONFERENCE SERIES 55

REVISED JULY 1968

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BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS: WHERE WE STAND

Since its inception 23 years ago, the United Nations has been enthusiastically supported by all U.S. Presidents. The chief goal of the United Nations is also the goal of the United States—a world in which all nations will resolve their differences by negotiation and not by the tragic expedient of war; and will, as the U.N. Charter says, “practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors.”

The United Nations is the most significant single institution which nations have ever created for assuring an orderly disposition of their affairs. In some of the world's most dangerous trouble spots—the Middle East, Kashmir, Korea, the Congo, and Cyprus, among others—the United Nations has stood up for the independence and integrity of weak nations, ended open violence, patrolled cease-fire lines, and promoted the processes of peacemaking.

Even with this record, there have been disappointments. Most people know that the United Nations is a far from perfect organization. They also realize, however, that it is still the best instrument for peace among nations that the world possesses. There is no realistic alternative to it. Nations will never know real security until they acknowledge some impartial and effective international agency, designed to keep the peace, restrain aggression, control national armaments, negotiate peaceful settlements, and facilitate peaceful change and the redress of just grievances.

No nation is so great that it can tackle these tasks alone. The United States is not exempt from this rule. We can and must continue, as we have done for a generation, to accept a major share of U.N. efforts. We *can* because our power and influence in the world are great. We *must* because neither we, nor any other nation, can be truly secure until our world is governed by the rule of law and justice.

KEEPING

**THE
PEACE**



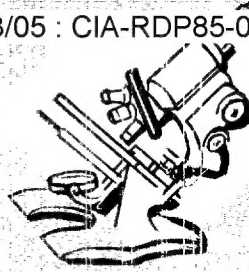
The first purpose of the United Nations, as stated in article I of its charter, is "to maintain international peace and security." To that end, the United Nations is charged with taking the necessary measures to prevent and remove threats to the peace and to suppress acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace.

Over the past two decades, the United Nations has developed a wide range of techniques and instrumentalities to achieve this basic purpose. During 1967 the Security Council held 46 meetings to discuss measures for resolving disputes involving threats to the peace.

In some cases—Kashmir, Cyprus, and Palestine, for example—permanent settlements are yet to be achieved. Peacekeeping missions include:

- In the Congo from 1960–64 a U.N. peace force, at its peak numbering more than 20,000 troops from 34 U.N. member states, helped the central government to restore law and order and preserve the territorial integrity of the Congo.
- In 1965 the Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan erupted into a full-scale war. The Security Council demanded a cease-fire and the withdrawal of opposing military forces. Shortly thereafter hostilities ceased and, following the Tashkent agreement in 1966, forces were withdrawn. U.N. observers continue to monitor the cease-fire line.
- In June 1967, a fragile cease-fire was obtained by the Security Council between the Arabs and Israelis in the Middle East after 6 days of full-scale fighting. The cease-fire line is still policed by U.N. observers.
- In Cyprus in November 1967, serious incidents brought Greece and Turkey close to armed conflict. The Security Council played an important part in helping to avert a major conflict in that area. A 4,500-man peace force remains on the island.
- In Viet-Nam, the United Nations has been paralyzed because of disagreement among permanent members of the Security Council, each of which holds a veto.

**WORKING
FOR
HEALTH**



The World Health Organization (WHO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, has as its objective "the attainment by all peoples of the highest level of health." With a membership of 127 countries, WHO pursues a three-fold task: (1) to provide general worldwide services; (2) to give each country the specific aid it requests and needs; and (3) to encourage and coordinate international scientific research on health problems.

WHO is conducting successful campaigns to achieve worldwide eradication of malaria and smallpox. It is also assisting countries throughout the world in their efforts to control cholera, tuberculosis, sleeping sickness, and other communicable diseases. Special attention has been given during the past year or so to cholera, which occurred in epidemic form in areas hitherto free of it for many years and threatened to spread westward.

High priority has been given by WHO to the provision of adequate and safe water supplies to the developing countries. Not only is man's health compromised by polluted and inadequate water, but social and industrial development is retarded. WHO is assisting more than 83 countries to improve their water supply systems.

Among the services for the benefit of all countries, WHO keeps governments informed of the presence anywhere of the quarantinable diseases such as smallpox, cholera, plague, and yellow fever. It has also established an international drug monitoring program to collect, evaluate, and disseminate information on adverse drug reactions in cooperation with the United States and a few other governments. The system will help avert disasters resulting from the use of potentially dangerous drugs such as thalidomide.

WHO awards more than 2,000 fellowships to health workers for study abroad; conducts seminars and conferences to keep health authorities abreast of scientific developments in various fields of health and medicine; and publishes studies on current health problems.

The Security Council, with five permanent and 10 nonpermanent members, has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Charter vests this body with the power of enforcement.

The General Assembly, consisting of all members of the United Nations, may make recommendations on any matters covered by the Charter.

Most members of the U.N. family of agencies are engaged in activities directly related to economic and social development. Not including the four financial organizations, close to 80 percent of the United Nations total resources during 1967 were devoted to such developmental activities. These activities may be grouped under three main headings:

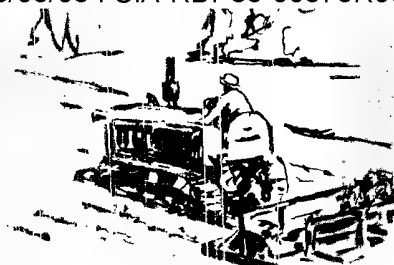
Aid: Technical assistance to member governments to help improve their operations, particularly in the fields of agriculture, education, and health.

Trade: Efforts of many kinds—information, conferences, commodity agreements—to help the less developed nations to become more productive partners and to obtain a more profitable role in international trade.

Financial help: Long-term loans for economic development; short-term assistance; special loans to private industry in the developing nations; and sound advice on monetary matters.

A few U.N. agencies are concerned with relief and related humanitarian programs. Still others, as indicated by their names, provide useful services which benefit all members: allocating radio frequencies to assure clear communications for space experiments as well as for safety at sea and in the air; keeping track of dangerous drugs and epidemics; combating malaria and other diseases; collecting and exchanging weather information; facilitating the movement of mail; fighting traffic in narcotics; recommending safety standards and proper working conditions in mines, mills, and factories; working for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

INCREASING WORLD FOOD SUPPLIES



Persistent malnutrition plagues two-thirds of the world's population, including over 2 billion people in 70 developing countries. Before the peace of the world can be secure, the related food/population problem must be solved. It must receive the priority attention of the world's governments, as it does in the U.S. foreign aid program.

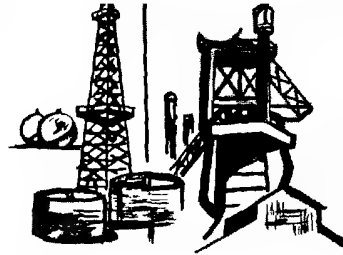
To help alleviate the world food problem, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations was established in 1945. FAO assists countries in the development of soil and water resources; in using improved tools and techniques for farming, fishing, stockraising, and forestry; in employing better methods for processing, marketing, and conserving foods; in developing agricultural extension services and cooperatives; and in instituting sound and reform policies. On invitation, it has sent some 3,500 experts into 60 countries to help with development problems.

FAO also cooperates with a multilateral program of assistance to developing countries based on the use of surplus foods. The joint UN/FAO World Food Program established in 1963 has made many positive contributions toward solving basic problems in the developing nations. It has undertaken over 200 projects (an investment of nearly \$243 million), and has responded to 57 emergency operations (at a cost of \$42 million) in 71 countries. These nations have received food aid to help in such areas as livestock development, school feeding programs, afforestation; training of agricultural workers; the construction of dams, schools, roads, and storage facilities; and in literacy campaigns.

To encourage a truly international war against hunger, President Johnson has pledged to strengthen the FAO. "Hunger and want anywhere," he has stated, are the "eternal enemies of all mankind."

The United States contribution to the Program for 1966-68 is expected to be about \$32 million in commodities, cash, and services on a matching basis. For 1969-70 the U.S. has pledged up to \$100 million on a matching basis.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT



The U.N.'s "Development Decade," launched in 1961, has as its goal the reduction of the vast gap between those nations which have found their way to abundance and those still suffering from widespread hunger, disease, and ignorance. The greater part of the total financial resources available to the United Nations is used for economic and social development. Although the initial goals set for the decade have not been reached, there have been many encouraging results, not the least of which are regional development banks, regional cooperation in developing natural resources, and the establishment of common markets.

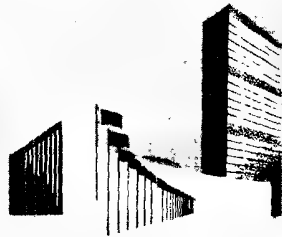
The United Nations and its related agencies are helping 150 nations and territories to raise living standards, to build healthy economies, and to become better—and richer—partners in world trade.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliated institutions provide the largest share of multilateral financial assistance for development. The Bank, alone, has lent more than \$10 billion to 80 countries. Most of these loans have gone to developing nations for electric power plants and transportation facilities, and for industrial and agricultural projects.

The U.N. Development Program (UNDP) provides *preinvestment assistance* (873 projects with a total value over \$2 billion in 105 countries and territories) and *technical assistance* (96,000 experts sent to 130 countries, whose nationals received 43,000 fellowships for advanced training).

Two new U.N. agencies have been set up: the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1964, and the U.N. Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in 1966. UNCTAD is concerned with promotion of international trade with a view to accelerating economic growth of the developing nations. A major UNCTAD conference was held in New Delhi in early 1968. UNIDO was set up to help developing nations industrialize through technical assistance and other programs.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS



To achieve the purposes set forth in the charter, a large family of action agencies has been created:

1 Principal Organs

Security Council
General Assembly
Economic and Social Council
Trusteeship Council
International Court of Justice
U.N. Secretariat

2 Specialized Agencies (General)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
International Labor Organization (ILO)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)
World Health Organization (WHO)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

3 Specialized Agencies (Financial)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
International Finance Corporation (IFC)
International Development Association (IDA)

4 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

5 Functional Commissions

Human Rights
Narcotics
Population
Social Development
Statistical
Status of Women

6 Special Programs

Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Economic Development (UNDP)
Educational and Training Program for South Africans
Industrial Development (UNIDO)
International Trade (UNCTAD)
Peacekeeping in Middle East (UNTSO) and on Cyprus (UNFICYP)
Refugees: U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); and U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
Technical and Operational Assistance to the Congo
"LUS other regional--or specialized--boards, bureaus, commissions, committees, operations, and programs."

THE FOUNDATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE UNITED STATES

FROM THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these

are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That, to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Article [I.]

Section 9. . . . The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed

Section 10. No State shall . . . pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility. . . .

Article [III.]

Section 2. . . . The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial

Article [VI.]

. . . no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

THE UNITED STATES BILL OF RIGHTS

The First Ten Amendments to the Constitution

Article [I.]

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;

be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.



THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

WHEREAS recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

WHEREAS disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

WHEREAS, it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

WHEREAS it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

WHEREAS the peoples of the United Nations have in their Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human

person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

WHEREAS Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

WHEREAS a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

NOW, THEREFORE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCLAIMS this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21. (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22. Everyone has the right to such international co-operation as is necessary for the realization of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration.



PRESIDENT JOHNSON

HUMAN RIGHTS YEAR—1968

President Johnson on October 11, 1967, issued a Proclamation designating 1968 as Human Rights Year in Honor of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which reads in part:

The year 1968 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations—an historic document of freedom that expresses man's deepest beliefs about the rights that every human being is born with, and that no government is entitled to deny.

* * *

The adoption of the Declaration by the United Nations established a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations. These principles were incorporated into Human Rights Conventions, to be ratified by the individual nations.

American ratification of these Conventions is long overdue. The principles they embody are part of our own national heritage. The rights and freedoms they proclaim are those which America has defended—

and fights to defend—around the world. It is my continuing hope that the United States Senate will ratify these conventions. This would present the world with another testament to our Nation's abiding belief in the inherent dignity and worth of the individual person. It would speak again of the highest ideals of America.

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a statement of principles approved as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations. It is not a treaty and therefore imposes no legal obligations. It is, however, a challenge to all mankind to promote worldwide respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Declaration was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris December 10, 1948, by a vote of 48 to 0. Eight countries abstained in the voting and two were absent. The United States actively supported approval of the Declaration in the General Assembly in Paris. Secretary of State Marshall called for its approval at the opening of the session. He urged the nations to approve "a new declaration of human rights for free men in a free world," and continued:

"Systematic and deliberate denials of basic human rights lie at the root of most of our troubles and threaten the work of the United Nations. It is not only fundamentally wrong that millions of men and women live in daily terror of secret police, subject to seizure, imprisonment, or forced labor without just cause and without fair trial, but these wrongs have repercussions in the community of nations. Governments which systematically disregard the rights of their own people are not likely to respect the rights of other nations and other people and are likely to seek their objectives by coercion and force in the international field."

In the years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration, the United Nations worked on the drafting of two international covenants to cover in treaty form the rights set out in the Declaration. These two covenants, the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, were completed and adopted by the General Assembly in 1966. These covenants are now open for ratification by Member States of the United Nations.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE QUEST FOR PEACE

"... we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms . . . freedom of speech and expression . . . freedom of every person to worship God in his own way . . . freedom from want . . . freedom from fear . . ."

President Roosevelt, January 6, 1941

"The Charter [of the United Nations] plainly makes respect for human rights by nations a matter of international concern . . . disregard of human rights is the beginning of tyranny and, too often, the beginning of war . . ."

President Truman, October 24, 1949

"Let us remember that it is only through free and responsible efforts that humanity can make lasting progress toward the goal of peace with justice, and let us direct our actions so as to encourage these efforts in every country by strengthening their foundations in our own . . ."

President Eisenhower
Human Rights Week Proclamation, 1960

"And is not peace, in the last analysis, basically a matter of human rights. . . ."

President Kennedy, June 10, 1963

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 8391

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THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Twentieth Anniversary



1968

HUMAN RIGHTS YEAR

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION FOR THE
OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS YEAR

ASKS
YOU
TO PARTICIPATE

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS YEAR

CREATION OF THE COMMISSION

On January 30, 1968, President Johnson issued an Executive Order establishing the President's Commission for the Observance of Human Rights Year 1968. In his remarks he stated:

The General Assembly of the United Nations has designated 1968 as International Year for Human Rights. It is the 20th Anniversary Year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. United Nations members are called upon for appropriate national observances throughout this year.

The United States was founded on great and lasting principles of liberty and rights for the individual. . . .

We seek justice as a safeguard against tyranny and catastrophe. Secretary of State George Marshall reminded us twenty years ago:

"Governments which systematically disregard the rights of their own people are not likely to respect the rights of other nations and other people and are likely to seek their objectives by coercion and force. . . ."

Thus warned in 1948, America pledged her strength and hope with other signatories to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Commission I appoint today

—can enlarge our people's understanding of the principles of human rights, as expressed in the Universal Declaration and the Constitution and in the laws of the United States;

—can provide a focus for governmental participation in Human Rights Year, enlisting the cooperation of organizations and individuals;

—and may conduct studies, issue publications, and undertake such other activities as it finds appropriate.

THE COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

The Honorable W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador at Large, Chairman

Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Halsted, of Washington, D.C., Vice Chairman

The Secretary of State

The Attorney General

The Secretary of Labor

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

The Staff Director for the Commission on Civil Rights

The Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Mr. Bruno V. Bitker, Attorney, Chairman of the Human Rights Panel, White House Conference on International Cooperation, 1965

The Honorable Tom C. Clark, Former Associate Justice, U.S. Supreme Court

Mrs. Elinor L. Gordon, President of the Citizens' Committee for Children, New York

Dr. J. Willis Hurst, Professor and Chairman, Department of Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Ralph E. McGill, Publisher of The Atlanta Constitution

Mr. George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, The Honorable Robert B. Meyner, former Governor of New Jersey

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Mr. Maurice Tempelsman, Senior Partner, Leon Tempelsman and Son



GOVERNOR HARRIMAN

The Commission has established the following special committees:

COMMITTEE ON AWARDS AND SPECIAL EVENTS
Chairman, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Halsted

COMMITTEE OF BUSINESSMEN
Chairman, Mr. Maurice Tempelsman

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
Chairman, Dr. Paul A. Miller

COMMITTEE ON LABOR
Chairman, Mr. George Meany

COMMITTEE OF LAWYERS
Chairman, Justice Tom C. Clark

COMMITTEE ON THE MASS MEDIA
Chairman, Mr. Ralph E. McGill

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
Chairman, Mr. Bruno V. Bitker

COMMITTEE ON STATE AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS
Chairman, Governor Robert B. Meyner

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
Chairman, Dr. Lynn M. Bartlett

The Commission suggests that you—

1. Organize a special committee representing all groups in your community interested in human rights to study the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights, and to take action on the local level to help implement them.
2. Ask your city, county, and state officials to sponsor special events in commemoration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
3. Ask your local newspaper, radio or television station, and local advertisers to sponsor public service statements and publicity devoted to the commemoration of Human Rights Year.
4. Ask public personalities in your area—religious leaders, educators, and government officials—to speak on the subject of human rights.
5. Talk to educators at all levels about including instruction in human rights in classroom work, in school assembly programs, and as a subject for special educational programs such as seminars, essay contests, and debate programs.
6. Request public space for setting up displays featuring this leaflet displayed as a poster or other materials suitable for publicizing human rights.
7. Sponsor a public affairs discussion group to explore the relationship of international human rights to local problems, their relationship to world peace, and the ways in which the United States can benefit from ratification of Human Rights Conventions. Your Senator and Representative will be interested in your opinion on these matters.

The United States of America and other Member States of the United Nations report to each other through the United Nations on their observances of Human Rights Year. Your activities in celebration of the Year add to our record and should be reported to the President's Commission for the Observance of Human Rights Year 1968, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Further information on these matters may be obtained by writing to the Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article [II.]

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article [III.]

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article [IV.]

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article [V.]

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor

LATER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS SECURING HUMAN RIGHTS

Article [XIII.]

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Article [XIV.]

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Approved For Release 2008/03/05 : CIA-RDP85-00375R000100130002-6

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article [VII.]

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article [VIII.]

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article [IX.]

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article [X.]

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Article [XV.]

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—

Article [XIX.]

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Article [XXIV.]

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11. (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14. (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15. (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16. (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17. (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23. (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25. (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26. (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27. (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29. (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

U R Day 1967

400A 1967

NOTE TO: C/BSO

After many unsuccessful attempts to get Miss Manchester, I finally talked to a Mr. Eugene Bowden in Miss Manchester's office. He said they have no film on the U. N. They do have one film on UNESCO but it has no relation to United Nations Day.

I asked if they had other material we could use and he said that the letter from Mrs. Hubbard had all the material available.

Since the attached is all that is available, I think that placing the posters on the Bulletin Boards is all that is necessary.

C/BCB

Hj

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM					
UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET	
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP					
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS		
1	DD/Pers/Ops	5 OCT 1967	[Signature]		
2	EO/OP	[Signature]	[Signature]		
3	D/Pers (Every body's printing!)	EOC	[Signature] (6066)		
4					
5	C/BSO				
6					
ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY	
APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION	
COMMENT		FILE		RETURN	
CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE	
<p>Remarks: Re D/Pers' routing sheet instructions on observing United Nations Day.</p> <p>We have contacted Hubbard's office. They have no film on the United Nations and no other material other than that which was sent with her letter, attached.</p> <p><u>I strongly urge that we do no more than post the attached material on the bulletin boards.</u> We did no more than this last year. In 1964, we put out the attached employee bulletin and in 1965, we put out the attached memo from the Director. We could do this much if you wish.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any)</p>					
FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER					
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.				DATE	
C/BSO 5E47 HQ				4 OCT 1967	
UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET	

STATINTL

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

OCT 5 9 40 AM '67

OF PERSONNEL

The parties are miserable!
but suggest we put them up —
anyway —

How about reproducing and
distributing the Pres Pres.?

STATINTL

Page Denied

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM			
UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET	
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP			
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	Ex. Dir.	9/28	W
2	DD/S [redacted] AEO-DD/S 7D-02 Hqs)	9/29	THU
3	Director of Personnel 5E-56 Hqs.	24 Sept 67	EW
4	DD/Pers/Op (over)		
5	C/PSD		
6			
ACTION		DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY
APPROVAL		DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION
COMMENT		FILE	RETURN
CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION	SIGNATURE
Remarks: <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;">ch guess you'd better do something - ch'm not sure what!</p> <p style="text-align: right;">W</p>			
To 3: <p>Forwarded for your action. In line with Col. White's note some of the ideas we've bounced around here for your possible use are: (1) a suitable display in the 1D corridor by Walter Pforzheimer, (2) appropriate notices on the bulletin boards, and (3) perhaps even a movie on the U.N. in the auditorium at noon.</p>			
FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER			
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.			DATE
Office of the Director			27/9/67
UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET	

STATINTL

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

SEP 29 2 19 PM '67

OF PERSONNEL

To 445:
for your comments
& suggestions re note
from

STATINTL



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

Executive Registry

67-4541

1210/5 67-5018

September 25, 1967

Dear Mr. Helms:

President Johnson has proclaimed Tuesday, October 24, 1967 as United Nations Day. This occasion marks the 22nd anniversary observance of United Nations Day. In his Proclamation, the President calls on all American citizens, as well as officials of Federal and State agencies, to engage in appropriate observances. He further urges all Americans to study the United Nations--its accomplishments, its strengths, its limitations, and its potential for the future.

As in past years, the Department of State is coordinating participation of the Federal and State agencies in UN Day observances. A sampling of display and program materials, as well as copies of the President's Proclamation, are being sent to you under separate cover to assist you or your agency in participating in this 22nd anniversary observance. Much of this material is suitable for reproduction in publications, and may be reproduced without further permission, with a credit line if appropriate.

For additional copies of the brochure "UN... Action Agency for Peace and Progress" and the UN Day poster, or for any additional help we can offer in regard to your agency's participation, please telephone Miss Mary Manchester of my office at DUDley 3-2558 or 2598, or let me know your needs personally.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Charlotte Moton Hubbard".

Charlotte Moton Hubbard
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs

Mr. Richard Helms, Director,
Central Intelligence Agency,
Langley, Virginia 20505.

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

UNITED NATIONS DAY, 1967

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Twenty-two years ago, the United States joined in founding the United Nations. Since that time, our Nation has faithfully honored its commitments to the world body, in pursuit of a just and lasting peace.

Every President and Congress since the time of Franklin Delano Roosevelt has given full support to the United Nations. Under every Administration, and without regard to party, our country has:

- cooperated actively in the United Nations search for peace in the Middle East, Kashmir, and other troubled areas around the world;
- supported the United Nations efforts to strengthen the respect of men and nations for the rule of law, and for fundamental human rights and freedoms;
- worked to limit armaments, including nuclear weapons, under effective international control;
- supported the principle of self-determination for areas emerging from dependent status;
- contributed abundantly to United Nations humanitarian activities, and to its programs of economic and social development.

The successful negotiation of a treaty banning weapons of mass destruction from outer space is an outstanding recent example of our support for the UN's work.

The United Nations has no magic formula for solving the increasingly complex problems of our revolutionary age. Its failures have disheartened those who saw in it the only hope for peace in a world torn by strife. Yet despite those failures, it has achieved much that could not have been achieved without it. It remains the symbol, and the standard, of man's desire to turn away from ancient quarrels and make peace with his neighbor.

(MORE)

- 2 -

I urge Americans to study the United Nations -- its accomplishments, its strengths, its limitations, and its potential for the future. Broad public knowledge of the United Nations can provide a firm base for future United States action in the organization.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, October 24, 1967, as United Nations Day, and urge the citizens of this Nation to observe that day by means of community programs that will contribute to a realistic understanding of the aims, problems, and achievements of the United Nations and its associated organizations.

I also call upon officials of the Federal and State Governments and upon local officials to encourage citizen groups and agencies of communication -- press, radio, television, and motion pictures -- to engage in special and appropriate observance of United Nations Day this year in cooperation with the United Nations Association of the United States of America and other interested organizations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of August in the year of our Lord Nineteen hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

#

the **UN**



*...action agency
for peace and progress*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

122 UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS

JUNE 1967

AFGHANISTAN	KUWAIT
ALBANIA	LAOS
ALGERIA	LEBANON
ARGENTINA	LESOTHO
AUSTRALIA	LIBERIA
AUSTRIA	LIBYA
BARBADOS	LUXEMBOURG
BELGIUM	MALAGASY REPUBLIC
BOLIVIA	MALAWI
BOTSWANA	MALAYSIA
BRAZIL	MALDIVE ISLANDS
BULGARIA	MALI
BURMA	MALTA
BURUNDI	MAURITANIA
BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.	MEXICO
CAMBODIA	MONGOLIA
CAMEROON	MOROCCO
CANADA	NEPAL
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	NETHERLANDS
CEYLON	NEW ZEALAND
CHAD	NICARAGUA
CHILE	NIGER
CHINA	NIGERIA
COLOMBIA	NORWAY
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)	PAKISTAN
CONGO (KINSHASA)	PANAMA
COSTA RICA	PARAGUAY
CUBA	PERU
CYPRUS	PHILIPPINES
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	POLAND
DAHOMEY	PORTUGAL
DENMARK	ROMANIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	RWANDA
ECUADOR	SAUDI ARABIA
EL SALVADOR	SENEGAL
ETHIOPIA	SIERRA LEONE
FINLAND	SINGAPORE
FRANCE	SOMALI REPUBLIC
GABON	SOUTH AFRICA
GAMBIA	SPAIN
GHANA	SUDAN
GREECE	SWEDEN
GUATEMALA	SYRIA
GUINEA	TANZANIA
GUYANA	THAILAND
HAITI	TOGO
HONDURAS	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
HUNGARY	TUNISIA
ICELAND	TURKEY
INDIA	UGANDA
INDONESIA	UKRAINIAN S.S.R.
IRAN	U.S.S.R.
IRAQ	UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
IRELAND	UNITED KINGDOM
ISRAEL	UNITED STATES
ITALY	UPPER VOLTA
IVORY COAST	URUGUAY
JAMAICA	VENEZUELA
JAPAN	YEMEN
JORDAN	YUGOSLAVIA
KENYA	ZAMBIA

**EDUCATION,
SCIENCE
AND CULTURE**



The first U.N. delegates wisely realized that political and social goals of the charter could best be attained in a world which had achieved better international communication in the fields of education, science, and culture. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is one of the largest of the U.N. agencies: 120 members and two associate members.

To achieve its long-range aims the Organization conducts a number of practical programs. In 1966-67 high priority was given to those education programs contributing most fully to economic and social development, with special emphasis on the improvement of teacher training, educational planning, and job-related literacy programs.

In the natural sciences, UNESCO initiated further projects connected with the International Hydrological Decade; conducted pilot studies on science policy and the organization of research in a number of countries; and continued work on the application of science and technology to development.

In the social sciences and humanistic studies, UNESCO's main efforts continued to be directed toward helping improve man's capability to cope with rapid changes taking place all over the world. Such studies were focused on UNESCO's practical effort to spur social and economic development. The Organization continued its programs of encouragement of artistic creation; protection of the world's cultural heritage; and dissemination of culture through the arts, literature, museums, libraries, and archives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7733

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

AND CONFERENCE SERIES 55

REVISED JULY 1967

OFFICE OF MEDIA SERVICES

BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 10 cents

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967 O 007 007

THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS: WHERE WE STAND

... The U.N. has been effective in containing local disputes which, if unchecked, could have led to general war. It has assisted scores of nations in meeting the challenges of the technological revolution. Above all, the U.N. has proved to be a place where constructive dialogues between rich and poor nations can lead to better understanding in today's world and the promise of a fuller life for future generations.

Because we know that institutions, like men, must remain ever ready to cope with recurring crises, we will continue to do our share in keeping the U.N.'s operations relevant to its problems, realistic in approach, and responsible in action.

Effective public support for the United Nations depends upon a sober appraisal of its accomplishments, and upon a sympathetic understanding of the problems, as well as the potential, of the world organization.

Lyndon B. Johnson
May 11, 1966

When the President announced the appointment of Arthur J. Goldberg to be United States Representative to the United Nations, he said, "In his new office he will speak not only for an administration, but he will speak for an entire nation, firmly, earnestly, and responsibly committed to the strength and to the success of the United Nations in its works for peace around the world."

Since its inception 22 years ago, the United Nations has been enthusiastically supported in deeds as well as words by five U.S. Presidents. The United States has endorsed, and in many cases initiated, numerous U.N. actions to maintain international peace and security, to increase world trade and spur economic development, to promote human rights and the rule of law, and to develop friendly relations among nations.

"Most thoughtful people know that the United Nations is a far from perfect organization, in a far from perfect world," President Johnson recently told the Congress. "Yet they also recognize that it and its specialized agencies are the best system yet devised for sovereign nations to work together with equality and self-respect."

**TRADE
AND
DEVELOPMENT**



The U.N.'s "Development Decade," launched in 1961, has as its goal the reduction of the vast gap between those nations which have found their way to abundance and those still suffering from widespread hunger, disease, and ignorance. The greater part of the total financial resources available to the United Nations is used for economic and social development. Although the initial goals set for the decade have not been reached, there have been many encouraging results, not the least of which are regional development banks, regional cooperation in developing natural resources, and the establishment of common markets and other steps for the elimination of barriers to trade.

The United Nations and its related agencies are helping 150 nations and territories to raise living standards, to build healthy economies, and to become better—and richer—partners in world trade.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliated institutions provide the largest share of multilateral financial assistance for development. The Bank, alone, has lent more than \$10 billion to 80 countries. Most of these loans have gone to developing nations for electric power plants and transportation facilities, and for industrial and agricultural projects.

The U.N. Development Program (UNDP) provides *preinvestment assistance* (727 projects with a total value over \$1.5 billion in 103 countries and territories) and *technical assistance* (90,000 experts sent to 130 countries, whose nationals received 40,000 fellowships for advanced training).

Two new U.N. agencies have been set up: The U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the U.N. Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). UNCTAD reflects worldwide concern over the economic prospects of the developing nations, and their need to increase earnings from international trade in order to help achieve and maintain satisfactory rates of growth. UNIDO was set up in 1966 to help developing nations execute industrial programs.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS



To achieve the purposes set forth in the charter, a large family of action agencies has been created:

6 Principal Organs

Security Council
General Assembly
Economic and Social Council
Trusteeship Council
International Court of Justice
U.N. Secretariat

9 Specialized Agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
International Labor Organization (ILO)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)
World Health Organization (WHO)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

1 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

6 Functional Commissions

Human Rights
Narcotics
Population
Social Development
Statistical
Status of Women

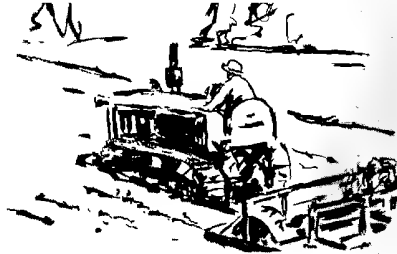
4 International Financial Organizations

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
International Finance Corporation (IFC)
International Development Association (IDA)

10 Special Programs

Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Economic Development (UNDP)
Educational and Training Program for South Africans
Industrial Development (UNIDO)
International Trade (UNCTAD)
Peacekeeping: in Middle East (UNTSO) and on Cyprus (UNFICYP)
Refugees: U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); and U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
Technical and Operational Assistance to the Congo
PLUS other regional—or specialized—boards, bureaus, commissions, committees, operations, and programs.

INCREASING WORLD FOOD SUPPLIES



Persistent malnutrition plagues two-thirds of the world's population, including over 2 billion people in 70 developing countries. President Johnson has warned that "man is losing the race between the size of population and the supply of food. Before the peace of the world can be secure, this problem must be solved."

To help alleviate the world food problem, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations was established in 1945. FAO assists countries in the development of soil and water resources; in using improved tools and techniques for farming, fishing, stockraising, and forestry; in employing better methods for processing, marketing, and conserving foods; in developing agricultural extension services and cooperatives; and in instituting sound land reform policies. On invitation, it has sent some 3,500 experts into 60 countries to help with development problems.

FAO also cooperates with a multilateral program of assistance to developing countries based on the use of surplus foods. The joint UN/FAO World Food Program established in 1963 has made many positive contributions toward solving basic problems in the developing nations. It has extended help worth \$94 million, contributed by 71 governments, to 47 countries. Higher yielding crops have been introduced, lands have been reclaimed, and more than 115 development projects have been carried out through this program. The United States has pledged some \$130 million in commodities, cash, and shipping services toward the 1966-68 operations of the World Food Program.

To encourage a truly international war against hunger, President Johnson has pledged to strengthen the FAO. "Hunger and want anywhere," he has stated, are the "eternal enemies of all mankind."

But food and population control are two sides of a single problem which cannot be solved unless both receive the priority attention of the world's governments.

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The Security Council, with five permanent and 10 nonpermanent members, has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Charter vests this body with the power of enforcement.

The General Assembly, consisting of all members of the United Nations, may make recommendations on any matters covered by the Charter.

Most members of the U.N. family of agencies are engaged in activities directly related to economic and social development. Not including the four financial organizations, close to 80 percent of the United Nations' total resources during 1966 were devoted to such developmental activities. These activities may be grouped under three main headings:

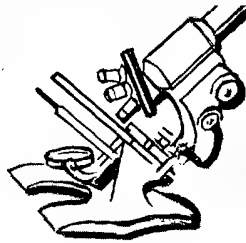
Aid: Technical assistance to member governments to help improve their operations, particularly in the fields of agriculture, education, and health.

Trade: Efforts of many kinds---information, conferences, commodity agreements---to help the less developed nations to become more productive partners and to obtain a more profitable role in international trade.

Financial help: Long-term loans for economic development; short-term assistance; special loans to private industry in the developing nations; and sound advice on monetary matters.

A few U.N. agencies are concerned with relief and related humanitarian programs. Still others, as indicated by their names, provide useful services which benefit all members: allocating radio frequencies to assure clear communications for space experiments as well as for safety at sea and in the air; keeping track of dangerous drugs and epidemics; combating malaria and other diseases; collecting and exchanging weather information; facilitating the movement of mail; fighting traffic in narcotics; recommending safety standards and proper working conditions in mines, mills, and factories; working for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

**WORKING
FOR
HEALTH**



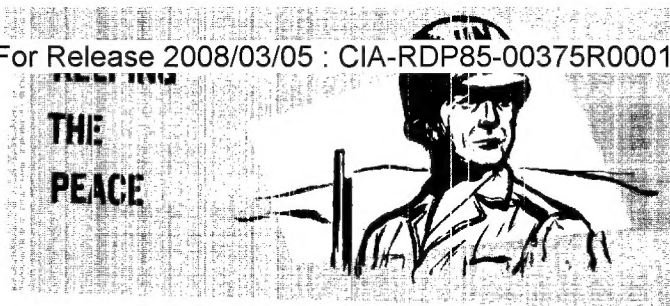
The World Health Organization (WHO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, has as its objective "the attainment by all peoples of the highest level of health." With a membership of 128 countries, WHO pursues a three-fold task: (1) to provide general worldwide services; (2) to give each country the specific aid it requests and needs; and (3) to encourage and coordinate international scientific research on health problems.

WHO is conducting successful campaigns to achieve worldwide eradication of malaria and smallpox. It is also assisting countries throughout the world in their efforts to control cholera, tuberculosis, sleeping sickness, and other communicable diseases. Special attention has been given during the past year or so to cholera, which occurred in epidemic form in areas hitherto free of it for many years and threatened to spread westward.

High priority has been given by WHO to the provision of adequate and safe water supplies to the developing countries. Not only is man's health compromised by polluted and inadequate water, but social and industrial development is retarded. WHO is assisting more than 70 countries to improve their water supply systems.

Among the services for the benefit of all countries, WHO keeps governments informed of the presence anywhere of the quarantinable diseases such as smallpox, cholera, plague, and yellow fever. It has also established an international drug monitoring program to collect, evaluate, and disseminate information on adverse drug reactions in cooperation with the United States and a few other governments. The system will help avert disasters resulting from the use of potentially dangerous drugs such as thalidomide.

WHO awards more than 2,000 fellowships to health workers for study abroad; conducts seminars and conferences to keep health authorities abreast of scientific developments in various fields of health and medicine; and publishes studies on current health problems.

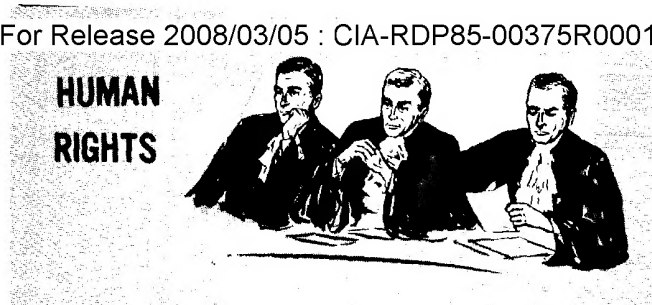


The first purpose of the United Nations, as stated in article 1 of its charter, is "to maintain international peace and security." To that end, the United Nations is charged with taking the necessary measures to prevent and remove threats to the peace and to suppress acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace.

Over the past two decades, the United Nations has developed a wide range of techniques and instrumentalities to achieve this basic purpose. During 1966 the Security Council held 70 meetings to discuss measures for resolving disputes involving threats to the peace. In December 1966 the Security Council decided that the illegal, racist regime in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security and ordered all U.N. members to impose selective economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

In some cases—Kashmir, Cyprus, and Palestine, for example—permanent settlements are yet to be achieved. Peacekeeping missions include:

- In the Congo from 1960–64 a U.N. peace force, at its peak numbering more than 20,000 troops from 34 U.N. member states, helped the central government to restore law and order and preserve the territorial integrity of the Congo.
- In 1965 the Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan erupted into a full-scale war. The Security Council demanded a cease-fire and the withdrawal of opposing military forces. Shortly thereafter hostilities ceased and, following the Tashkent agreement in 1966, forces were withdrawn. U.N. observers continue to monitor the cease-fire line.
- In June 1967 hostilities between the Arabs and Israelis in the Middle East were ended after the U.N. Security Council demanded a cease-fire.
- In Viet-Nam, the United Nations has been paralyzed because of disagreement among permanent members of the Security Council, each of which holds a veto.



Respect for and observance of human rights is another great purpose of the United Nations. The charter reaffirms faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, without distinction as to race, sex, language, and religion. It directs the Economic and Social Council to include a Commission on Human Rights among its advisory bodies. The Council has also set up a Commission on the Status of Women and a Subcommission on Discrimination and Minorities.

In 1948 the General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all nations and all peoples. The declaration states the great principles of freedom found in the basic law of the United States and of many other countries—the right of everyone to life, liberty, and equality; to justice and fair trial; to freedom of speech, conscience, and religion; to participation in government, fair employment, education, and social protection; together with duties to the community and the obligation to respect the rights and freedoms of others. New countries entering the United Nations have incorporated provisions from the declaration into their constitutions. The General Assembly has designated 1968 as International Human Rights Year in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration.

The United Nations has adopted a number of conventions through which governments can undertake legal obligations to respect human rights. These deal with such matters as slavery, genocide, the elimination of discrimination, freedom of association, and equal political rights for women. In 1966 the United Nations completed two covenants which parallel the Universal Declaration. Many countries have ratified human rights conventions. Several of these conventions have been sent to the Senate for advice and consent for ratification. Ambassador Goldberg has urged ratification of human rights conventions as a means of keeping pace internationally with the outstanding U.S. record on domestic civil rights legislation.



President Johnson has said, "The effort to control and reduce—and ultimately eliminate—modern engines of nuclear destruction is fundamental to our policy. We have, with all mankind, a common interest in acting now to prevent nuclear spread, to halt the nuclear arms race, and reduce nuclear stocks."

In its continuing efforts to reach the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the United States actively participates in two international disarmament groups: (1) the U.N. Disarmament Commission (UNDC), composed of all members of the United Nations, and (2) the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (ENDC).

The United States has suggested various measures to halt the spread of nuclear weapons: (1) a comprehensive and adequately verified treaty banning all nuclear testing; (2) a verified freeze in the production of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles; (3) a halt in the production of fissionable materials for weapons use and the transfer of such materials to peaceful purposes; and (4) in connection with this halt and transfer, the demonstrated destruction by the United States and the Soviet Union of a substantial number of nuclear weapons from the respective stocks of each country.

The most important arms control measure since the limited test ban agreement of 1963 is the Outer Space Treaty. Negotiated during 1966 under U.N. auspices and unanimously endorsed by the General Assembly, it prohibits: the placing of bombs in orbit; testing or placing weapons on celestial bodies, or building military bases there. Now under negotiation is a treaty to prevent any increase in the number of nations possessing nuclear weapons.

President Johnson has advocated strengthening U.N. security arrangements to protect those who forswear nuclear weapons, and channeling the resources now used in weapons development around the world to "feeding the hungry, healing the sick, and teaching the uneducated."



**UN
DAY**

OCTOBER 24

1967

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST YEAR